REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the final Office Action dated February 21, 2007. Claims 24 to 26, 28 to 35, 37 to 44, and 46 to 53 are pending in the application, of which Claims 24, 33, 42 and 51 to 53 are independent. Claims 27, 36 and 45 have been cancelled, Claims 51 to 53 have been newly added, and Claims 24, 25, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 37, 38, 40 to 43, 46, 47, 49 and 50 have been amended. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Claims 24 to 31, 33 to 40, and 42 to 49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for allegedly failing to comply with the enablement requirement for use of the term "monolithic AV content".

Without conceding the correctness of the rejection, the claims have been amended to replace the term "monolithic AV content" with --AV content--. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 112 rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 24 to 31, 33 to 40 and 42 to 49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 6,763,370 (Schmeidler). Claims 27, 36 and 45 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter and without conceding the correctness of their rejection. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the remaining claims are respectfully requested.

Claims 24, 33 and 42

Claim 24 as amended is directed to a method for forming an address for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of AV content, the AV content having a logical model which describes a hierarchical representation comprising one or more levels of detail for the AV content, wherein the logical model is based on at

least one of time blocks and spatial regions at a lowest level of the levels of detail, and wherein the logical model addresses a fragment of the AV content. The method comprises the steps of determining a network address for locating the AV content, and generating a fragment identifier for at least one fragment of the AV content, using the logical model. The method also comprises the step of combining the network address and the fragment identifier to form a URI reference, being an address for locating the AV fragment.

Independent Claims 33 and 42 as amended are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer program product which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 24.

Thus, among its many features, the invention of Claims 24, 33 and 42 provides that (i) AV content has a logical model which describes a hierarchical representation comprising one or more levels of detail for the AV content, wherein the logical model is based on at least one of time blocks and spatial regions at a lowest level of the levels of detail, and that (ii) the logical model addresses a fragment of the AV content. The applied reference of Schmeidler is not seen to disclose or suggest at least these features.

For example, Figure 3 and its associated description at page 11, and Figure 6 and its associated description at page 12, describe representative embodiments in which a logical model is based on time blocks, and spatial regions, respectively. Of course, it should be noted that the scope of the claims is not limited to this representative embodiments and/or the details shown in Figure 3 and page 11, and Figure 6 and page 12.

As understood by Applicant, Schmeidler discloses a system for secure delivery of on-demand content over broadband access networks. A plurality of encrypted

titles are stored on a content server, and a client application executing on a user's local computer is required to retrieve the address before retrieving a title and enabling execution of the title on the user's computer. See Schmeidler, Abstract. A launch string is generated by an e-commerce server where the launch string contains information identifying and authorizing the purchase, including a Universal Resource Name (URN) uniquely identifying the desired content. See Schmeidler, column 9 lines 20 to 24. Subsequently, a URN to URL conversion is performed. The URN is a unique identifier of a title within a briq. See Schmeidler, column 13, lines 44 to 54. The URN path to the title need not correspond exactly to the current location of the title in the vendor's storage server. See See Schmeidler, column 13 lines 57 to 59. The URL path, however, corresponds exactly to the current location of the briq. See Schmeidler, column 13, lines 64 to 65.

As such, Schmeidler is seen to enable a user to access a title. However, Schmeidler is not seen to disclose or suggest that a logical model addresses a fragment of a AV content. In Schmeidler, titles are stored on the content server. It is one of the stored titles, and not a fragment thereof, that a user wishes to retrieve in Schmeidler.

Furthermore, Schmeidler is not seen to disclose or suggest that AV content has a logical model which describes a hierarchical representation comprising one or more levels of detail for the AV content, wherein the logical model is based on at least one of time blocks and spatial regions at a lowest level of the levels of detail.

Allowance of Claims 24, 33 and 42 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 51 to 53

The invention of Claims 51 to 53 generally concerns a method for forming an address for locating an electronically accessible audio (or image or video) fragment of audio (or image or video) content, the audio (or image or video) content having a logical model based upon time blocks (and/or spatial regions) defining a plurality of levels of detail into the audio (or image or video) content, the logical model for addressing a fragment of the audio (or image or video) content. The method includes the steps of determining a network address for locating the audio (or image or video) content, and generating a fragment identifier for at least one fragment corresponding to at least one of the levels of detail of the audio (or image or video) content, using the logical model. The method also includes the step of combining the network address and the fragment identifier to form a URI reference, being an address for locating the audio (or image or video) fragment.

Thus, among its many features, the invention of Claims 51 to 53 provides that (i) audio (or image or video) content has a logical model based upon time blocks (and/or spatial regions) defining a plurality of levels of detail into the audio (or image or video) content, and that (ii) the logical model for addressing a fragment of the audio (or image or video) content.

Schmeidler is not seen to disclose or suggest at least these features, for reasons similar to those discussed above.

Allowance of Claims 51 to 53 is therefore respectfully requested.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 24, 33, 42 and 51 to 53 are believed to be allowable over the art of record.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied references for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

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